

• Abroad •

Rome. At its Naples Congress, Italy's governing Christian Democratic Party took "the opening to the left" so long sought by Premier Amintore Fanfani, and moved toward replacement of the center-right coalition that has governed Italy since 1948, by a government based on an alliance with Pietro Nenni's Communist-tied Socialist Party. The Rome correspondent of *L'Express*, always close to Nenni, reveals Nenni's perspective in the issue of Feb. 1: "Nenni knows very well that if the Demochristians and even the U. S. State Department favor the opening to the left, this is only in the hope of splitting the workers' movement in two, isolating the Communists in a political ghetto, and then transforming into a pale reformist movement this last Socialist Party of Europe which continues to demand neutralism, disengagement, and the liquidation of capitalism. But their purpose will not be achieved, Nenni declares; rather the contrary. It is Nenni's idea that its coalition with him will provoke a split inside the Christian Democratic Party. It will be abandoned by its right wing. And there will be born the purified party, authentically democratic, whose young militants, in July 1960, fought side by side with the Communists and Socialists against the Tambroni police."

Tokyo. Japanese public opinion has been stunned by the loss of the world judo championship. The flying Dutchman, Anton Geesink, took on the three top Japanese—Akio Kaminagao, Takechi Koga and Koji Sone—at the official championship match staged in Paris, and all three bit the dust. The 1964 Olympics are to be held in Tokyo. If Geesink goes on to win the gold medal on Japanese home ground, the loss of face will be of a measure that would have brought a suicide wave in the old days. What gives the issue still more significance is the traditional mystique associated with judo and its predecessor, ju-jitsu. Judo is bound up with Zen Buddhism, and is predicated on the idea that it is not mere strength, but rather true spiritual and physical discipline and a right posture of the soul, that decide the judo outcome. Now Geesink is enormous—257 pounds of steel muscles—and his victory is thus as much a philosophic as a sporting catastrophe.

Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika. The resignation of Julius Nyerere as Prime Minister of his newly independent country is a hard blow to the hopes of those who count on an orderly political development of British East Africa as a calming influence within Africa as a whole. Mr. Nyerere is a socialist, and proved himself an unyielding nationalist. But he is a university graduate; a Christian; he believed in a certain amount of "kazi" (work) along with "uhuru" (freedom); he sought to promote friendly relations among the races, granted black domination; he was unfriendly to Communism; he wanted to remain within the Commonwealth; and he distrusted the demagogic pan-Africanism of Nkrumah and Touré. These traits defined him as a moderate, or rather a reactionary, in Africa's present

political climate. His resignation was forced by combined pressures from radical racists within, from Kenyatta and the still more fanatic N'gei in neighboring Kenya, and from pan-Africans of the Casablanca bloc, who were particularly annoyed because Nyerere had sent a representative to the Lagos conference. Rashadi Kawawa, an uneducated Moslem, son of a bush country hunter, succeeds Nyerere as Prime Minister, but Nyerere will remain for the time being as president of the political party (KANU). The indications are that he will now adapt his course to Africa's big wind.



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"Sight-seers over there, Madam, this is the queue for the new Member Nations."

Paris. Last month the official organ of the French Socialist Party, *Le Populaire*, finally admitted its own collapse and changed from a daily to a weekly. (The Communist organ, *L'Humanité*, remains as Paris' sole daily party newspaper.) *Le Populaire* was founded by Jean Jaurès in 1904 as a weekly, made a daily in 1921, and became in the two decades thereafter a paper of considerable influence and quality under the guidance of Léon Blum. In the upsurge of the 1944 Liberation, *Le Populaire* reached 270,000 circulation, but was down to half that by 1948, and to 15,000 by 1952. Lately it has been little more than a four-page giveaway. It is an open secret in France that in these postwar years the daily *Le Populaire* would have disappeared long ago had it not been for massive injections of CIA cash.

Lyons. The always mysterious gypsies, who wander through all nations of the world, are murmuring among themselves over the project of their self-styled "King," Vaida Voiewod III (or Vaida III Voiewod, as some purists insist), whose court has lately been located in France. His majesty, modeling goal and tactics on some highly successful precedents of our era, is campaigning for an independent state—"Romanestan"—to be recognized as a gypsy homeland on some island, or possibly in the Middle East. He has directed numerous petitions to the United Nations, and is building up a rather more formidable organization than gypsies have usually gone in for. To most observers it sounds like a romantic joke, of course, but strange things happen in the 20th century. And there are intelligence officers in several countries who have meditated on the potential of the world-wide gypsy community.

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